THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

Amusements To-Day.

Baverly's Lycoum Theatre-Colored Minstrels

Kenter & Blat's Garden-Concert.

Advertising Rates. Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line.

arge type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line.... 0 80 Susiness Notices, before marriages and deaths, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

#### Save Me From My Friends-The Case of Minister Welsh.

There lived in Philadelphia a nice old gen-Gleman who had made money in some mercantile line of business. He was highly respectable—that is to say, he wore good clothes, which he kept well brushed; went to church on Sunday, paid his debts and made other people pay him.

A Minister to England was wanted. Mr EVARTS, our accomplished Secretary of State, invited the Pennsylvania delegation In Congress to name a man for the blace. To his utter astonishment they named the venerable SIMON CAMERON Mr. EVARTS regarded Mr. CAMERON as a highly useful man, with his large means, in carrying an election, but not as ust the kind of character to sit down with him at the feast after the battle was won To be sure the long life of Mr. CAMERON had been filled with a continued series of acts of real friendship and of unostentatious charity; but then he had been represented as equally unscrupulous in politics with other Pennsylvanians, and Mr. Evarrs well knew that HAYES had all the bad odor he could carry from the way he acquired his office. Mr. Evarrs also had a tender regard to his own reputation-for was he not the son of a former Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions?

So he would not appoint Mr. CAMERON But what could be do? In his dilemma be fell on poor old Mr. WELSH-the respectable nonentity we have spoken of.

Carefully ticketed. Mr. Werser found his way to London. While he has been there his principal demonstration was one long, loud wail that his salary of seventeen thousand five hundred a year was too small for him to live on. There are poor scholars in this city knowing more Latin, Greek, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English than he does who would be glad to get one thousand.

Very well, Mr. Welsh went to London and stayed there. It has long been manifest to every one but himself that he was not fit to be there, in the capacity of Ameri can Minister; but no one wished to say a word against the old gentleman.

Finally a cable despatch from London an nounced that Mr. Welsh had resigned on account of domestic bereavements. That was a painful but highly respectable reason for his resignation, and it passed unchallonged and was accepted as at once true and sufficient. Not one word of doubt on the subject-not one word of ungenerous critisism was uttered by the opposition press. All was well with Mr. WELSH.

editor of the Philadelphia Ledger broke in upon the all-pervading silence, and after a glowing eulogy on the patriotism displayed by Mr. WELSH in accepting the appointment, proceeded to discuss in particular the afflictions which had befallen him. The ed-Itor of the Ledger had already achieved a wide distinction in elegiac verse; now he sought fame in prose obituary. He might have succeeded in this also if he had not discovered a weakness for facts wholly inconsistent with what he had set out to establish. That Mr. WELSH was driven to resign by domestic affliction was the proposition the Ledger undertook to maintain To establish it the deaths of one brother and two sisters were fully set forth. And certainly these three deaths would have seemed to be sufficient; but then the Ledger adds: "His desire to be relieved from duty ade known to the Government time earlier than the decease of either of the

Sisters. That is to say, Mr. Welsh resigned on account of bereavements which took place afterward!

# The Prospects of Columbia College.

The ample endowments and scholastic reputation of Columbia College render the gradual expansion of its aims and elevation of its standard a matter of interest to our community. How much progress has already been made under the present management, and what further advances are contemplated, will be found set forth in the annual report lately issued by Dr. F. A. P. BARNARD, the President of the institution From the lines of development marked out, It is plain that the design is to create a great university after the European pattern, and there is a manifest willingness to diverge, in one signal respect, from Harvard and Yale precedents by opening the doors to women

The substitution of elective for compulsory studies, and the institution of a post-graduate course, are recognized by Dr. BARNARD as the indispensable conditions of a ver-Rable university. A century ago, when the scope of undergraduate learning embraced little besides the writings of half a dozen classical authors and a tolerable acquaintance with the pure mathematics, task work was a convenient means of insuring a modicum of acquirement, and four years afforded time enough to master the limited range of subjects. Now, however, that the academic curriculum has been widened to include a score of additional sciences or departments of research, it would he hopeless to attempt to teach them all; and the right of selection must needs be conceded to the student. Nor even, in the fields chosen, can anything like exhaustive proficiency be attained within the term allotted to the so-called school of arts. The most that the ordinary course can do is to snable the student to become his own instructor, and to prompt him to increase his knowledge by the aid of books. Dr. BAR-NARD recommends that the shortcomings Inherent in the old-fashioned type of college should be corrected in the case of Columbia, as they have been to a large extent at Harvard, by the extended application of the elective principle, and a supplementary scheme of post-graduate tuition. Heretofore, at his own institution, the privilege of option has been confined to members of the senior class; but he can see no reason why it should not be forthwith opened to the junior class as well, now that accommodations are on the eve of enlargement by the erection of an additional building. He insists, too, that the time has come when provision on a liberal scale should be made in New York for instruction of a breadth and character superior to that implied in a degree of bachelor of arts. He shows how real is the

American academic establishments not a few have been forced to complete their education in the universities of continental Europe. Of late years, however, the tendency to such a course has been diminished, schools of science having sprung up, which provide satisfactorily for training of an advanced character. But for the great range of subjects which He beyond the limit of the exact sciences, many of which are not embraced at all in the normal scheme of undergraduate work, while others are taught only in their rudiments, we have scarcely, as yet, begun to assure the aids

and appliances of study. Dr. BARNARD has no doubt that the university system as it is conceived in Germany, is destined to establish itself in our country. But our universities, he thinks, will be evolutions, not new creations. They will be the outgrowths of the few existing collegiate foundations where such a development is at once permitted by adequate pecuniary endowments, and imperatively required by local exigencies. He considers Columbia College especially qualified, by her geographical situation and her financial strength, to enter upon the highest field of educational effort. In his judgment, the fitness of things demands that the greatest city on the American continent should exemplify in its academic institutions the supreme results of a perfected civilizationthat here, if anywhere, opportunities should be open to the seeker after knowledge, to pursue truth in any channel, and to any length he may desire. Such opportunities, Dr. BARNARD believes, it will be the province, as in view of her affluent resources it will also be the duty, of Columbia College to supply. According to this report, moreover, the hour is at hand when this institution should address herself to the large functions which her responsibilities involve We have intimated that Dr. BARNARD occupies somewhat different ground as repards the co-education of the sexes, from that lately taken by President ELIOT of Harvard University. Heretofore such an innovation has been impracticable at Columbia. owing to the narrow accommodations; but that difficulty no longer exists. As regards the question of expediency, Dr. BARNARD can see no substantial reason against the admission of women. He deems it unjust to deny them access to the oldest and best endowed institutions of the country, and he

demonstrates by statistics that their presence has nowhere tended to lower the standard of scholarship. As regards moral considerations, he is able to speak with the authority belonging to knowledge gained by experiment during his connection with the University of Alabama. He has found the co-education of the sexes distinctly conducive to good order and good breeding. Neither has he remarked that tendency to impair the delicate reserve and charm of the emale character to which President ELIOT referred in his Northampton address. His experience, too, runs counter to the notion that where young people of both sexes are

associated in the same seminary their

thoughts are likely to be more constantly

occupied with each other than with their

books. His observation on this head is that

the comparative freedom of school inter-

course tends, to eite his own language,

'far less to excite the imaginations

of impressible youth, than do the more con-

strained and less frequent occasions of

mutual converse afforded in general so-

ciety." But, however that may be, Dr.

BARNARD points out that no argument on

this score would be applicable to the circum-

stances of Columbia College. In this insti-

tution no provision is made for lodging or

boarding the undergraduate. The attend-

ince of the student is limited to a small

number of hours daily, and, except in the

class room, no opportunities for intimate

intercommunication exist. Under these

onditions, Dr. BARNARD has no doubt that

Not content to let well enough alone, the

the wisdom and propriety of throwing open Columbia College to women will be speedily recognized. The Last Batch of Second Lieutenants. As the army is confessedly top-heavy, and the officers stand in each other's way, there was hardly a pretext that will bear scrutiny for the appointment of the large atch of Second Lieutenants recently appointed, and professedly chosen from civil life. Here was a chance, if the long roll of supernumeraries must be increased, of elevating worthy men from the rank and file, whose intelligence, character, and courage lit them to adorn a command in the service

There are many such men among the plain soldiers, who are far better trained by rontier trials and discipline to officer troops than are the fledglings from West Point. Certainly there can be no comparison between the former and raw civilians, who ever set a squadron in the field, and whose aptitude for the profession of arms remains to be tested. The memorandum from the War Department, attached to the list of appointments, reveals more than was in-

ended by whoever prepared it. There are several cases where these so called civilians have fathers and brothers already in the army, so that, in fact, favored families have had their stock of decendants on the Treasury increased, without the least reference to merit or to qualification. The aristocratic feature of the service, which, next to its enormous excense, is one of the greatest elements of its unpopularity, is thus maintained, even when a door is opened for outsiders supposed to have no military connections what-

The claim is constantly urged in the army and navy that because an officer has passed his life in one or other branch, after being educated at public expense, he is entitled to send his son or his next of kin to West Point or to the Naval Academy as a professional right. This influence is exerted on members of Congress, on the appointments at large of the Executive, and, as is now seen, even when a chance is offered to civilians.

Thus a sort of hereditary aristocracy is created, which has been growing year by year, without attracting serious attention, until the Army Register and the Navy Register furnish a collection of names that show at a glance how certain families have for a long series of years been able to live on the Treasury, to enjoy high official positions and pay, and gradually to assume that they are no longer public servants but superiors born to command.

If Congress attempts to make a reform in this system or to satisfy in a slight degree the popular demand for retrenchment, the social organization at Washington, with the heads of departments, the staff of the army, the bureaus of the War and Navy, the arsenal, the navy yard, the observatory, and other numerous branches which enter into its structure, is at once set in motion. Committees are conquered, legislation is crippled reform is stopped, and the mathine rolls on as usual.

This thing has been endured until forbearance is about exhausted. Forty or fifty millions a year for an ornamental army and navy and the support of an offensive aristocracy is a hard tax to pay when demand for tuition of a higher grade, by | labor is suffering and enterprise is pros- | getting to Berlin after his appointment, and A.

pointing out that among the officers of trate. And the people who have to carry the load are no longer inclined to submit to the imposition.

### What of It?

"Well, what of it?" says the Herald, in reply to our remark that it compared the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy with that of the United States and drew conclusions favorable to the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy.

There is this about it. The comparison we speak of was made in 1861, when the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy had first been proclaimed. The comments of the Herald at that time were understood as something more than a mere abstract discussion of forms of government. They were construed as an expression of sympathy with armed rebellion.

We say this with no disposition to revive unpleasant memories, or to disparage au esteemed contemporary. The Herald was prompt to discover its almost fatal mistake, and its subsequent indefatigable labors in the Union cause were invaluable, and, to our knowledge, were so regarded by ABRA-HAM LINCOLN.

The Paddle. The application of torture to refractory convicts in the penitentiaries of this State was greatly reduced a few years ago, when the use of such agencies of punishment as the crucifix, the buck, and the shower were prohibited. It was not merely soft-hearted people who were shocked by the accounts that used occasionally to be published of the scenes enacted in penitentiaries when these things were tolerated.

### "The Indescribable,

Here it is done." A peculiar article called the paddle is now employed as an instrument of punishment at Sing Sing. There were some remarkable statements about it yesterday in THE Sun and other papers of the city. It had been applied at Sing Sing by Keeper BIGLIN to the young man BARRETT who was shot last Saturday. No one who has read the accounts of its application will have any doubt that it is capable of inflicting the keenest agony, and it looks as though Keeper Biglin was a man who had no scruples about putting it to the hardest

If the reports of the use of the paddle, to which public attention has just been so sharply called, are hereafter to be published in the newspapers, the paddle will have to be abolished. So much is now known about it that we apprehend it will have to be abolished any how, and we will have to follow the example of those countries where it is unknown.

Even the prisoners in penitentiaries pos sess legal rights, and are under the protection of the law.

If Mr. CARL SCHURZ, the Flying Dutchman of politics, is truthfully reported, he declares that he will not support GRANT for Presiden under any circumstances. He has made similar declarations in regard to other candidates. Two hundred dollars a speech and a fair wind in shore is all that will be needed to bring the Flying Dutchman into the Third Term harbor

The bill for the removal of the French legis-stave body from Versailles to Paris passed the upper fouse on Saturday by a large majority.

While the republic of France is thus removing the seat of legislation to the great centre of population and of business. New York conquagmire at Albany. The Capitol should be removed to New York city.

### The Pennsylvania Ring-Republican Convention resolved, among other things,

"That we earnestly sympathize with our Southern Re-publican brethren who are now passing under the har-row of palitical persecution. We bid them be of good cheer. Fraud and force cannot siways triomph, even the the region where fraud and force find a congenial home."

This language applies explicitly to HAYE and his abandonment of the Southern Republicans. It was CHARLEY FOSTER and STANLEY MATTHEWS who made the bargain, and Mr. BLAINE denounced the betrayal of PACKARD and CHAMBERLAIN, and the withdrawal of the roops, in about the same language employed by Mesers. KEMBLE and QUAY in their platrm. "If HAVES was elected." said BLAINE, PACKARD was elected." We are pleased to find that the stalwarts have not forgotten their slogan. "Force and fraud cannot always triumph." HAVES abused and betrayed the Southand solemnly agreed to hand the disputed States over to the Democrats; but the carpetbagger had his revenge in pointing to the retten title, and decent Northern Republicans will take their revenge at the polls.

One of the odd spectacles of the day is the equanimity with which John Buil sees the old prowling of the Russian Bear toward Mery. Two years ago he would have gone frantic over this "danger to the gateway of India," But two wars within twenty months, with their accompanying bills rendered, make Mr. Bull calmer in regard to the Asian movements of the Bear; he sees that the move or Mery is too far from the Afghan frontier to create auxiety about it.

Sermons by telephone are among the newest extras added to the accommodations of current religion. The method is to place the transmitter or microphone inside the pulpit, or else plumply on the deak, whence a wire takes the discourse-and, for that matter, the prayers, hymns, and all other services-to the ouse of the invalid or indisposed person, who cannot attend, but desires the words of his tor more likely, her) favorite preacher. On one occasion, by way of experiment, a service wa telephoned from the Square Congregational Church, Halifax, England, to Manchester, a distance, by wire, of 36 miles. For an ordinary parish, therefore, the telephone is an entirely practicable institution. To be sure, it may mewhat distract the devotion of a congregation, and the abandon of a preacher to see a scientific instrument before him, for bottling and retailing sounds; still, we become accus tomed to the ear trumpet which is sometimes brought to bear just out of range of the preacher's gestures. But though the new sensation of mingling the service of the sanctuary with an experiment in science may for a time give popularity to the pulpit telephone, and cause even some who might go to church to gather instead at the other end of the wire, this latter result will hardly last after curiosity is once an peased. There are pleasures of sight as well as sound to the occupants of pews, and advantages of actual presence that cannot be duplicated by telephone.

It is a shame that the Long Branch, the Coney Island and Rockaway boats, and the ocean steamships must in their trips down the bay run close to scows loaded from New York's garbage deposits. A still greater disgrace is i that this abominable material is dumped so near to land as to strew the Coney Island beard with it. The scows should be sent out at night

and unloaded at high water sinck tide. The Pilot Commissioners have warned the owners of the Plymouth Bock and the Grand Republic that they may expect to be fined if they throw ashes overboard in the lower bay,

HAYES'S Minister Kasson sailed for Europe esterday, after two months of pleasure seeking in this country af the fashionable resorts upon a heavy salary. STOUGHTON, too, was a long time making up his mind to resign, and he did not throw up his fourteen hundred dollars a month as soon as he arrived on our shores from St. Petersburg. Comby is coming home, and Low-ELL writes that his chief duties are to direct Americans to the theatres, the milliners, and the tailors. BAYARD TAYLOR was a long time

D. WHITE was much longer after being made Mr. TAYLOR'S SUCCESSOF.

Despite all these absences, no complaints are made that the Ministers are missed. Two or three subordinates on small salaries do the rou tine work, and the ornamental part is omitted. The truth is, there is no longer any sense in maintaining these costly figureheads in the foreign capitals. The ocean cables have removed what little usefulness once attached to their

To-day Parole runs for the Goodwood Cup, under favorable conditions, as he has alwance of weight for his American breeding. He has had good preparation for the race, and ARCHER has been engaged to ride him. He finds, however, a very formidable list of competitors, including the famous 3-year-old Peter, Mr. F. GRETTON'S 4-year-old bay colt Isonomy. the well-known Thurio, winner of last year's Grand Prix de Paris, and Touchet, a winner of races this year. The favorite is Isonomy, who has been prepared with great care, as if with a determination to beat the American horse that robbed him of his expected laurels at Newmar-ket. Since his early defeat Isonomy has recovered himself by his great victories at Ascot, and is now pointed out by some experts as the winner of to-day's race, on the theory that Parole "cannot stay the distance," The Goodwood Cup has been a favorite object of ambition American horsemen. Col. Ten Broeck took it nearly a score of years ago. If Parole again beats Isonomy, whom the London Field calls perhaps the best 4-year-old in England," his fame will rise higher than ever.

Mr. D'OYLEY CARTE returned to England in the Bothnia yesterday, after completing his arrangements for the appearance here in the autumn of GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S new opera. Mr. D'OYLEY CARTE is fortunate in the possession of a name in itself a treasure to any purveyor of popular amusement. The most stolid reader cannot pass it by on a poster or a playbill, with the careless glance that he gives to names less impressive, elegant and unctuous; and it follows that the attention thus caught will extend to the manager's programme. There is another current name so satisfactory for its purpose that it should in itself be source of revenue to its owner-Bassano, the ex-Empress Eugenie's Grand High Chamber-

### RAILROAD COMPETITION.

### The Eric Company Proposing to Run a Rival

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company bought the New Jersey Midland road last spring, and are now operating it, starting from their own ferry slip at the foot of Warren street. With this purchase came a small branch road running to Orange. This road was first operated by the Midland, but, their means failing, a private corporation leased the road for a short time, but failed to make it pay. Since that time it has lain idle and has fallen somewhat into decay. The Erie Company proposes to put the road into thor-

company proposes to put the road into hor-ough order, and run frequent trains to Orange, thus competing with the Delaware, Lacka-wanna and Western Bailroad.

The commuters in Orange are well pleased at the prospect of a competition by a substantial road, for, although the Delaware and Lacka-wanna company run frequent trains, and make fast time, they still charge their old rates, in-stead of making a reduction, as other com-panies have done.

stead of making a reduction, as other companies have done.

One subject of complaint is that a person purchasing a Delaware. Lackawanna and Western
excursion ticket saves thereby from two to five
cents, but is obliged to lose all "stop over" privileges; whereas on other roads excursion tickets
are sold at a sufficient reduction to make it an
object to buy them. Another cause for dissatisfaction among passengers of the Delaware.
Lackawanna and Western road is the very poor
ferry accommodations. The railroad company
do not own the Hoboken Ferry. They merely
pay so much per passenger for transportation
to the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the owners of the ferry. The Improvement Company and the railroad company are
at variance. In consequence of this the Improvement Company run their boals to suit
their cwn convenience, and not that of the passongers. They frequently full to connect with
the trains, thus causing delay and annoyance.

### O'Leary in Town.

Daniel O'Leary arrived in town last Monday rom Boston, on a flying visit. He went first to his shoe-naker, Bryan McSwyny's, on Broadway, near Canal treet, where he received the congratulations of many of its friends. He registered at Sweeny's Hotel, and left for foston again last evening. During his Boston walk Leary has apparently increased in flesh and bettered in pirits, and is now looking better than at any time co his match with Campana. His opening night at ston drew 4,500 spectators, and his profits on the Boston frew 4,500 speciators, and his profits on the match, after paying all expenses, will be several thousand dolors. The thirty five-hour contest draw great crowds, and the hall was well filled until the close. In reference to his movements next fall, and particularly as to whether he will take part in the great work with Weston and the English pedestrians, O'Leary is somewhat undecided. He saves that his own waiking match, which will take place here in the fall, will be one of the finest and best contested ever winessed in the city. He has rented Gilmore's Garden for tectober, and misends to give \$10,000 in prizes to the successful competitors. Whether the international walk will take place before or after O'Leary's tourmoment depends on jections. Whether the international walk will take place before or after O Leary's tournament depends an whether the interested parties are able to secure the Garden for the required time. At present it is thought that the international walk will take place in Sent-inter. McSwyny says that O'Leary's feet are throughly well grain, and that should be decide to enter the lists against Westin and the Englishmen, he will stand a good chance of winning back his old laurels.

# \$9,000,000 for Rivers and Harbers.

Washington, July 20.-When Mr. Hayes came so near to vetoing the River and Harbor bill, he was mally persuaded to sign it by the suggestion that even if the bill were to become a law he could limit the expendiires under the bill to a considerable extent by executive action. This view was not shared by his Cabinet. Mr. Evarts held then that it Congress appropriated the mency it should be expended. The responsibility for the same rested with Congress, and any action looking to limitation of this expenditure would be an improper at tempt to interfere with a perforance of Congress. This question came up in Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, and it is view of Mr. Evarts prevailed. Immediately after Cabinet, investing a warrant for the 80,0000 appropriated was drawn by the War Department and placed in the Treasity, ready for use. Every dollar of this appropriation is available at once. Notwithstanding the labeness of the season, it is probable that the Engineer's Bureau will put such a force of men to work as will complete what was contemplated when the original estimates for this year were made. ection. This view was not shared by his Cablingt. Mr.

### The Carriers that Won the 500-Mile Match. Of the six Antwerp carrier pigeons that were

released at Columbus, Ohio, at 5% o'clock on last Sunday morning, only two reached their destination in this city and Williamsburgh, a distince of 500 miles on an air line, within the three days allowed by the conditions of the mich. The first one arriving was the red checkered match. The first one arriving was the red checkered cock Boss, belonging to 0. W. Donner of Williamsburch. The next was Van Opstal's blue checkered bird Swittness. These birds are on exhibition the effice of the New York Sportsmen, 14 Warren street. The are the specimens of the Antwerp's carrier. The Boys to that, simost side and is prized so highly by its owner that, simost side and is prized so highly by its owner that, simost side and is prized so highly by its owner as a smaller hird, but is of beautiful proportions, is 21, y as sol, and is as highly prized by its owner as the other bird. The birds received a great many callers yesterday.

# Police Flowers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Upon he occasion of the funeral of the late Capt Kennedy, which took place yesterday, the policemen of the Ninth receined, where bennedy formerly communications in several axisy-one cents each to furnish flowers for the ceffin. Is this just or properly Let The Sex while on these petty but constant assessments, and let the Commissioners step it at once, for the force, already greatly demorstized, will surely grow worse under such a system. New York, July 29.

# The New Wards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let us have rapin transit in the new wards for Mr. Vanderbit's roads. He is such an advocate for low fares where he tonos. He is such an acceptate to the face affect the value of property at Woodshawn, that I would clarify lose \$800 to rect rid of four lots. I nought there, with the earnings I may say, of a bittime. It would take half inc wares to pay my fare from Forty-second street to Woodlasm and back.

# The Proposed World's Pair.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Is it a good ica to have another World's Pair so soon after our Cenessential to the success of such an enterprise retain fined of Wornel's Faired. If we are not allowed a little time in which to do semiptime, by and by we will be no colling to show. If we are to bace another Worke's Fair, why isst put tell 70 fill 1882, four hundred years able the case (yet of America by Columbus). New Yorke's John School, 1884, 1884, 1885,

# Advice to Policemen's Victims.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Please say o all persons who have been clubbed by the police go of once to a magistrate and cuter a complaint for relen-ite assault and fattery. If the magistrate does not com-mit, so to the Grand Jury, and there get made. A Grass Penns.

# De Lesseps's Canal Project.

NANTES, July 30,-M. de Lesseps, in addressing a inceiting of three themsend irrems here last might, stigmentized the French pointeds which engaged the Franchine as industried by interested make the strong of the transmit strong that England or America is opposed to the cruique. GEN. BUTLER AT WORK.

### lome Extraordinary Rumars about his New Plan of Campulgu.

Boston, July 39.—The one topic of univer-sal talk in this town just now is the mysterious disappearance of Gen. Benjamin Franklin But-ler's body. The disappearance is purely a phy-Butler is unquestionably here in spirit, for the air is in that electric condition which always indicates that his powerful intellect is in active operation. But Gen. Butler's body is not to be found. His house at Lowell is dismantled and in possession of painters and alsominers. His house at Gloucester is occupled only by Col. French and one aged man servant-the same person who discovered the infernal machine in the box of cigars that was presented to Butler in New Orleans. The General himself has not been seen in Gloucester since June 27. His office at Pemberton square is occupied only by his partner and political manager, McDavitt. The door has been watched in vain for more than a week by reporters and others interested in discovering the General's whereabouts. The strange disappearance of the man at the very time when his political afvass, adds not a little to the discomfort and uneasiness felt on Beacon Hill and in other quar ters where Butler's methods are known and

All the satisfaction that can be derived from any of those who are most intimately acquainted with Butler's movements comes in the shape of vague hints that he may have gone on a cruise in his yacht, the old America. The anti-Butler men have taken advantage of this story to circulate a report that the Gloucester schooner which boarded the wrecked State of Virginia at Sable Island, and despoiled her cabins of carpets, piane, and bottle racks, was no other than the America, under command of the "Pirate Butler " himself. This is, of course, a canard. lesigned to injure the General's political prospeets in the State. The yacht America was at Marblehead on the day that the State of Virginia was plundered. It is unnecessary to say that Gen. Butler is both too honest and too prudent to engage in any such piratical expedition. In fact, he has not put his feet on the deck of the America this season. Still the report, false and malicious as it is, is said to be doing him considerable harm with voters in the interior of the State.

I was invited yesterday to visit the peripatetic school of philosophy, established a few weeks ago by the philosophers of Concord. It is ago by the philosophers of Concord. It is rather a difficult thing for an outsider to gain admission to this new Academia. That may partly be due to the fact that the philosophers have not yet succeeded in raising themselves above the fear of ridicule; but the chief reason, no doubt, is found in their reluctance to submit to the intrusion of novelty hunters, attracted to Concord by idle curiosity and without any real intellectual sympathy with the purposes of the school.

The founder and principal philosopher of the tracted to Concord by fole currosity and without any real intellectual sympathy with the
purposes of the school.

The founder and principal philosopher of the
Concord Academia is Mr. A. Bronson Alcott,
and it is in the apple orchard behind the house
of this venerable and eminent conversationalist that the Platonic discussions take place. As
is well known, Mr. Alcott is gifted with afluency
of ideas and a facility of expression which
enable him to discourse on any given subject
for any given number of consecutive hours.
Since Coleridge and Macaulay, there has been
no such monologist born of English-speaking
parents. Mr. Alcott is therefore the chief reisance and dialectic mainstay of the peripatetic
school. It was even feared at first by the friends
of the school that his extraordinary powers of
continued conversation would be in themselves
fatal to that free interchange of thought which
the enterprise was designed to promote. That
has not been the case. Upon the organization
of the school a forty-five minute rule was
adopted by a nearry unanimous vote, with the
additional prevision that no philoscopies released

the enterprise was designed to promote. That has not been the case. Upon the organization of the school a forty-five minute rule was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, with the additional provision that no philosopher should speak more than five times in the course of the day. This wise arrangement gives a chance to the other philosophers by preventing anything like a monopoly of the time. The school includes not only Mr. Alcott and his gifted daughter, but also Mr. Emerson, whose Orphic ulterances command respectful altention; Prof. Peiroe of Harvard College, who elucidates the "metaphysics of mathematics" to deeply interested audiences; the Rev. Cyrus A. Burtol, the free thinking and eloquently speaking pastor of the Cambridge Street Church in this city; besides Col. Higginson, Frank Sanborn of the Springfield Republican, the Surgents of Chestnut street, several theologians from the Harvard Divinity School, and from thirty to forty cultured Bostonians who have gone to Concord to listen and to learn.

The school presented a novel and charming

Divinity school, and from thirty to forty cultured Bostonians who have gone to Concord to listen and to learn.

The school presented a novel and charming appearance when I was led through Mr. Alcott's kitchen door into the orchard where it meets. Philosophers and acolytes were alike clad in simple robes of flowing white cambric, fashioned after the Greek pepion, and without ornament or embroidery of any kind. The more eminent of the philosophers wore wreaths of apple leaves upon their heads, and from the low limb of a tree hung a fresh wreath to be awarded to him or her who should advance the most pregnant thought of the day.

The philosophers were scattered among the trees, some standing in groups, earnestly conversing, others wandering in pairs and tries up and down the orchard, and others scatted upon the grass. Now and then, when some philosopher would begin to discourse in leuder tones than common, he would immediately be surrounded by an eager and attentive crowd. At times there were two and even three such knots in different parts of the orchard.

the grass. Now and then, when some philosopher would begin to discourse in louder tones than common, he would immediately be surrounded by an eager and attentive crowd. At times there were two and even three such knots in different parts of the orchard. As the interest waned in one quarter, some of the listeners would secode and go over to another group, thus keeping the school in vigorous and almost constant circulation. If the comparison be not irreverent, I can best describe the effect of the scene by saying that it reminded me of a stock exchange, with decorous philosophers in place of pushing brokers, and ideas instead of securities offered and taken.

After viewing the interesting spectacle for some time from a distance, I made bold to approach a group where the discussion seemed to be more than usually animated. The point in question was whether the Neo-Platonists of Alexandria would have lost or gained more, in the dialectic sense, by conceding the identity of the One with the Nous, instead of holding that the Nous was merely the image or eidolon of the One. The central figure of the group was discussing with a cogency of argument and fertialty of illustration that won the admiration of all who heard him. The crowd surrounding him grew larger and larger, and even Mr. Alcott himself, stopping short in the midst of an exposition of what Kant meant by his Reine Terming, went over to listen to the cloquent philosopher under the next tree.

This speaker was a short, thick man, with a bristing moustache and a perfectly hald head, lie wore his white peplon with considerable dignity, although apparently not well habituated to its cumbrous folds. Once in the excitement of argument he took a cigar from a pockat inside his peplon and began chewing viciously at the small end, twisting it round and round between his teeth. Then, as if bethinking himself, he santed the weed from his lips and hastily con coaled it beneath his garments. Even without this characteristic action, I should have recognized Gen. Butler in hi

moment, and as he inished a long citation from Porphyry, he greeted me with a surreptitious but unmistakable wink of his peculiar left eye. When he stoped speaking, a murmur of appliance went up from the entire assembly, and Mr. Alcott, taking down the prize chaplet from the branch of the apple free, placed it gracefully upon Gen. Butler's bald head.

Who is the honored philosopher?" I inquired of an acolyte, who was standing near by, agape with admiration.

That is Thales," replied the acolyte, pretentionsly, "If you ask his worldly name. I cannot inform you. I have not heard it mentioned. We know each other here only by the names of great philosophers. I am Jambileus!"

Indeed, "I remarked, passing on.
I took the first apportunity to privately congratulate Gen, Butler upon his new laureis. But what on earth brings you here among these people," I asked, "who know nothing of politics except that Butler is a bad, dangerous man who must be voted down at all hazards? This is just the time when you ought to be hard at work electiongering—making political capital." Yes, that's it!" said Thales, with another

Yes, that's it!" said Thales, with another ak. "Ought to be electioneering-making He would say no more.

#### Anti-Rent Agitation in Ireland. From the Puil Mail Gazetic.

The Dublin Irishuan newspaper endeavors to give a new turn to the failing anti-rent ngitation by a proposition to "dissenbish the absences." It would have a bill with the clause that on application to the Land Court a "land-tord who had been practically an absence for five years" should have his estate sold "in lots to suit purchasers," the tonants having the right of preemption. The absences it says) possess five and a quarter million acres of the Irish soil, and the annual value of their property is £2.500.600, "Out with them," it exclaims: "let them be compensated but evicted; let them commute, compound, and cut; it is high time that the law and the croos bar brigate were at work in the mansions of the absences,"

Talking of what may eventually happen in Talking of what may eventually happen in

Talking of what may eventually happen in Parliament to the obstructives, the same nournal says: "The Irish representatives should consider an ultimate policy of withdrawal; whether they voluntarily withdraw or are compelled to withdraw, the effect required will be obtained." The bishoan aids: 'It is a notorious and shamedal sandal that, while Mr. Parnell received the support of several apright English members, a certain number of Irish members have turned and betrayed him. Is that to be tolerate?"

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

# Several More Payarite Pellow Citizens Nami

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: It seems all portant in nominating a cambidate for President that there should be no step taken or move made that los any semidance of vaciliation in it, or fallering in principle, or shadow of turning from a chosen and settled

purpose and policy.
In 1876 the Democratic party was comented together ind almost recreated by the choice of a candidate for resident in the person of Samuel J. Tilden. Through e prestige of his time as an emisent state-man and rmest retermer the Democratic party was led on to a

minus victory.
That return the same the less signal because dark and and deep-dyed villating changed sincress into deleat.
This is the stands except and direct all board touching is bumplishing result in the one is of all board one, of the jurge his claim on the score of justice, it seems to designe his claim on the score of justice, it seems to Not be used in claim on the score of justice, it seems to us and to so back and in now, not a five an atambamment of the cherished or neighes of the Democrate party listler than exhibit this seeming variation, this faitering of purpose, let the Democrate of this free wombin move straight terward and re-lect samuel J Tishen President. Let their do it with a majority that well stene from and put a guirtus on the Republic party.

Jour B. BESTON. BALTIMORE, July 27.

### Tilden Preferred in New Jersey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOL AS THE Sex's columns are open to nominations for the Presiden-cy in 1880, allow a voter, not a politician or officesecker, o ventilate his ideas in regard to the Democratic sond

cratic House had not shown the white feather, and had kept out of that Electoral Commission. Mr. Tilden would now be the President, instead of the butternilk Fraud who occupies the White House, and the butternilk Fraud who occupies the White House, and the property of their committee and the resolution they passed in the House and the resolution they passed in the House charing that he was the local President cleet, in 1976, without statiffying themselves, may be satisfactorily explained to the politicians, but not to the housest voters. To be more explaint, I will say that in my intercourse with the voters who vere for Joel Parker in 1876 for Fresident, although they have lost un mith in bloomsty, addity, and particism, yet I find they feel that homesty, addity, and particism, yet I find they feel that homesty, are reduction: Tilden will have the New Jercy delegates to the National Convention.

J. P. H. NEWARE, N. J., July 24. ratic House had not shown the white feather, and has

### Charles Francis Adams.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think it

tatesman, not a soldier.

Therefore, I nominate for President Mr. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts. No colory of Mr. Adams is noncessary. His patrictism, his devotion to the Constitu-tion in its entirely, is undoubted. It is my flowest opinion that my candidate would be feeted by a great majority.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The poent reason why Joel Parkershould be elected Presiden
of the United States is that he is one of the best men we
have in the country—honest, upright, and a man or ster

### Thomas F. Bayard.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As a couthern man, I desire to name a candidate who comnands the respect and confidence of the Southern peo ole, who would reloice at his nemination, and go inte estacies over his election-a candidate possessing all of hose grand elements which constitute the true man, endowed with great intellectual worth, and blessed with lie kindly regard of every American, whether he be Democrat or Republican. With such

to lead us in the great contest of 1880, the Republicans would be driven from power, and then the reestablish ment of a constitutional government would be inaugu thent of a Commission of little Delaware, the Hon.
I refer to that gallant son of little Delaware, the Hon.
Thomas F. Bayard.
Skw Yong, July 25.

### Tilden's Chances Good.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of a Connecticut Democrat in Friday's Sux, about the next President, expressed, in my opinion, the views of a vast majority of the Democratic party.

Those most opposed to Mr. Tilden's nomination in 1880 are the office-holding, office-secking, peace-at-any-price men, who were so largely instrumental in defeating the people's will as expressed in the last election, and who liaving tamely subjusted to fraud and betrayed their standard bearer by describe him at the critical moment, are now desirous of throwing the odium of that cowardly submission and betrayal upon him in order to relieve themseived.

cent-d out of his seat shelleve that the proper way to remedy that rebuke the fraud practised upon them in his o nominate and elect him in 1889 and inauguwrong and rebuke the fraud practised upon them in may person is to nominate and ebect him in 1880 and inaugurate him in 1841.

The chances are that this will be done no matter how hard the politician may work to prevent it.

NEW YORK, July 28.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As THE

Sex says it is my inalienable right, let me put forward my favorite fellow citizen in nomination for the Presidency. refer to the hero of Antietam, George B. McClellan, now dovernor of New Jersey, which State has seen fit to re-ward him by making him its rule. And now let all the States in the Union clasp hands and make him the ruler of these United States.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sor: The copie, regardless of party, would have sustained Mr filden by all lawful means in asserting his right to the office to which they had elected him. There would have been no occasion to resort to physical force. The conbeen no occasion to resort to physical force. The conspirators who stale the Presidency would have utterly
qualled had Mr. Talden bedily preciatined to the people
that he had been homestly elected, and that he proposed
to be imaginated.

The Democracy did not desert Mr. Talden. Had they
magined that the Electeral Commission would be unjavorable to him they would have juents against the outrage.
It is well known that it was industriously circulated in
the undercurrent of opinion that Jodge Brailey—other
wise Abunde Jose—a Jerseyman at that, and an old railroad lawyer and friend of Mr. Talden's cound decide all
questions coming before the Commission in his layor,
flowever, events proved that Mr. Talden's confidence in
Livery quich fear that it we shall recymen was misplaced, very much fear that, if we should nominate Mr. Til-n next year, New Jersey would go back on us again, B.

# Tilden's Claim on the Party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Tilden ing the man whom his fellow citizens invested with the fice in 1876, is more entitled than any other to be elect d President in 1880, without even taking his other emi-ent qualifications into consideration. I ask you, sir, is it possible that this great and power-il people should meetly and unresistingly allow them-

# A Candidate whose Physical Beauty is Un-

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have not sen the name of the Hon, E. F. Waters of the Box cen the name of the Hon. E. F. Waters of the Boston Advertiser mentioned for Prevident in 1889, and I take the therty to bring him forward. He is sound on the question of civil service reform. He a greatly admired in this State. He would make the and-omest President since George Washington.

H. P. F.

# Against Judge David Davis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How can you consistently advocate the nomination of Judge David Davis for President? It was he who quietly allowed the ill of the people to be reversed (when it was his duty o prevent it), whereby we were robbed of our rightfully elected President. He has betrayed us once, and there are many Democrats in this old Democratic county who are many Democrats in this old Democratic county who will never cast their votes for him. Besides, why should he be elected? What qualifications has he that Joel Parker has not? Let us have one who towers above them all in dignity and in wisdom; one who has stood the bese attacks of the whole Republican press in silence, and whose hener and manhood stand unternished; who has sacrafteed the highest honor his eclaws could bestow for the love of his country. Who is the man to whom the country should be more grateful than to Samuel J. Tilden? Let the Deinocratic party not forcet that the people hold them responsible, and not Mr. Tilden that he was not given the office to which he was elected.

Nawyon, Sussex Co. S. J.

#### A Double Game. There's been a great commotive

Which is somewhat on the wate. Preduced by Sherman's notice That the gallant State of Meine Could be weaned from its devotion To the clever Mr. Binine.

Bold John remembers plainly. Though furty yours are spens. How the Pine Tree State, insauely With observand rider went On a "bent," expressed profrincly,

With his great resumption firman And his large reserves in store With his tricks to puzzle Hermant thinks that for John Sherman

For the late lamented Kent.

He can sweep old Name once more. But Blaine he smiles screnely While the little game he notes. And, doing nothing meanly, He o'er his rival floats

Reviews Ler larger vistes. When Sherman ends his mission And strikes his final blow, When the Treasury's condition He to the crowd doth show

To capture O-hi-O ! Go, John, and mend your teness Put up the hars again? Lest, in your soler senses, You learn, with smiden paid How you lost your just defences To Mr. Blause of Mastie.

### SUNBEAMS.

An aged woman of Windsor Locks. Conn., died at a picuse which was given in her hour.

— An Indianapolis man has been arrested er violating Indiana law by mare The people of Dorset, Vt., celebrated

Issae Furwell's 13'4th birthitay with songs, saidr dancing, and a dinner in a grove. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira

is trying to organize a stock company to build a furnice for the cremation of human remains.

A grand revival of Mozart's operas is to

take place at Victors during the coming season. All great composer's operas are to be presented in chro-Sitting Bull was so named, according to

Joaquin Miller, because, being shot through the leg-battle, he sat upright, and continued to fight with flerceness of a wounded buffile built. -Archers in England have for centuries been supplied with hows of English make. Two years ago the munufacture was begun in this country, and

American bows are now largely exported to England.

The Philadelphia Times thinks that,

" between the dangers of being whacked over the head by a policeman and gored to death by a stray steer, walking in the streets of New York is getting to be decidedly hazaritous. News from the south of Russia reports the general appearance of the crops as exception

good, Indian corn being particularly proa isolated districts immense damage has been done but -The miserably wet weather and hard nes seem to agree with Manchester, England, for we read "the death rate in Manchester last week was 159

read the drain rate in subsequently per 1,00% customerad with 25.9 for the corresponding period last year." This is marvellocally low for a great rate.

—Women's fashions in Paris are said to be in a state of chaos. Worth's new designs are mera-by great simplicity; but of late Worth has tren success fully rivailed by other men dressmakers, an these have gone to the other extreme, so that lashion able women hardly know what to wear -Prejudices against Jews in England, according to the Sameloy Review, "are gradually fading away, and will, perhaps, some day wholly disappear, at

though it must be owned that they still exist, and altogether without such justification as is after appearance and character of Jews of the -Two women were caught in men's clothes stealing rare plants from a conservatory at Pine-field, Maes, and a visit by officers to their home, a new miles from the town, revealed the tact that it was filled with stolen flowers. Unable to honestly gratify their

love of the beautiful, they had put on treasers and be Mr. Calvin, a Cincinnati German, woold Jewess in vain, and inferred, from what she said, that if he was a Jew she would marry him. so he went through with all rites required of Gentiles who embrace the Jewish religion, and, after this ordeal, again pre-sented himself as a suitor. But the maiden still declined

his offer, and he is convinced of her entire heartlessee. -bir. Kemp, a fashionable summer resident at Brighton, England, was sued by a mill dent at Brighton. England, was such by a million for pay for a large amount of thery that his wise had bought. Mrs. Kemp testified in court that she did not know what she was doing when she purchased the goods, having drank a tumblerful of gin a short time before, and it jury gave a verdict for the defendant, stipulating that the hings must be returned.

—A poem entitled "To My Mule," in the

So now, my mule, your matin nubbins much, and I will trim your tail the while you louck.

and the Chicago Pollowe thinks that the breaking off at the poetry at the point where the writer begins to trim the mule's tail is proof that he was, then and there, "kicked up — ut 200 steps of the golden start." -The digging of a canal from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg is making such progress that Admira

Possiett, who directs the work, assures the Government that in a year's time vessels of small size will be able to pass from the sea to the Neva, and that in the summer of 881 the canal, the depth of which is fixed at twenty feet, will have been excavated to the extent of sixtee feet, enabling a goodly sized craft to reac -At the recent French fair in London, a solemn old man asked the pretty actress who presided at one of the booths the price of tea. "One shifting," she replied, and he put down a shilling. Before handing him

the cup, she raised it to her lips, and observed that the price was now a sovereign. The solemn genteman gravely replaced his shilling with a sovereign, and said: Be good enough to give me a clean cup." -This is the kind of story told by the London Fruth as illustrative of American character: ". New York gentleman was in the Strangers Gallery the House of Commons when the indictment was brought against Mr. Grissell. 'What is it all about had the

Yankee. 'It is a question of buying a committee's de-cision for £2.000,' replied some one. 'What, ten thomasd dollars' observed the American cousin; 'We do not de the trick so cheaply as that at home.' -The London newspapers tell of a Baron, without giving his name, who has been caught cleating at baccarat, at Posth. He won steadily day after day intil he had gained \$50,000. A member of the Humana House of Representatives noticed that the Baron, whenever he dealt a card, held it for an instant over a begin setallic eigar box that he had placed before him on the

table, and thus learned by the reflection the value of each adversary's hand. The discoverer of the ches siapped the noble swindler's face. -Aaron Smith led a mob that hanged George Moore, at Carlisic, Ind., and was complimented by his courades for his boldness in that outrage. A 9 s nights afterward, a party of fundaming some me dragged him out of his bed, but a rope ar and told him that his death hour had come. They would have been puzzled to answer if he had asked it can what he had done to displease them; but, to their estable ment, he confessed numerous thefts, and also its besit for mercy. He is not the popular man that he was before

this trial of his qualities. -An owner of timber land in Virginia, on reading in Tax Sex about the finding of some land at his mbedded in the trunk of a tree, writes to say that he has made three such discoveries within ten years. In each instance the saw in his mill struck no real such and hair, a little yellowed, but sound and strong, albeagh it had been covered up in the wood from live to ladyour, as shown by the tree's marks of yearly growth. This gentleman has been told by aged negrees, that it used to be a practice among those who believed in wooden charms to mail some of the proposed viction's high is a young tree, supposing that a diabolical spell was thus wrought. He finds the race in Versima to this day very

superstitious, and given to equally strange customs -The fact of Queen Victoria having attended the funeral coremony at Chrischingshapel having evinced so much feeling has created a deep to receion in Paris, and not only among Imperialists. Standards between the coffin of the Prince Imperial, her Mayety's mind to doubt reverted to the visit she paid years ago to the la valides in company with Napoleon III., and which she thus noted in her diary. After expressing surprise at "the nephew of England's bitterest for and I wrate daughter of the King who most vigorously opposed him. standing together by the temb of the First Emigrou life Queen went on to say: "Strange and women'nd indeal It seems as if in this tribute of respect to a departed be old emmittes and rivalries were wiped out, and the world heaven placed upon that bond of union which is now happily established between two great and powered us

tions. May heaven bless and prosper it -Col. McClure of the Philadelphia Times has been seeking for information of Jos South to Sactor hanna County, Pa., where the father of Monaginal planned and first preached the new religion. Smith and a immberman, but was too lary to work steady. He preferred to get money as a "peeper" or man who pre-tended to possess the gift of telling where immersia and water could be found. He had a green store that was regarded by the superstitions people as a monitorial teleman, and credence was generally given to his stories of supernaturalism. Deep pite still mark a spot where, no supernaturation. Deep pits still mark a spin succeed der his direction, a man spint thousands of delarging ging for mythical treasure. Smith married a zuri a suid her tather's wishes, and went away to be some a soul, but was too shiftees, and soon to the horse as a soul, but was too shiftees, and soon returned not support by his father index. His Murmon scheme was fail been and the Book of Moriton written, but thereby are all years were were were made in the region where he was suil from

verts were made in the region where he was " -The question of the proposed abilities of florging in the Brigsh army and new lies best eachly discussed in Parliament, and resistants be the implements used for punishment to sure were described by those who had seen if stans use the plet, which has three bashes being to a handle two fret long, the last described by a member who just so: are fairly exposed; the pallent is it

small leaden balls, and the terrale know heavy leather thoug about each rect in both breadth of a broad tape, curved so as to addes along its entire length, and to thread, the end terminators in a little the knoat (requestly causes deals. To official weapon in China, and the list of in that country to test it is indicated offends propriety and that is contract? taws, even without any special in the liments, shall be punished by borty flux-impropriety be very great." The lawmen support between flown a strong in a horizontal posttler, about the coplaced some conts with two real real these the maked test of the wiff-resort made highlin such a microer that the seback with his feet married, which are by a third man with a heavy such. I'm stavery, was also in uniones.